WOMAN THE DEAR RULER OF MAN.

VARIETY ALMOST INFINITE.

Centle, Compassionate, Splendid, Foolish, Lovely.

WE WONDER, WE FOLLOW, WE ADORE.

DELIGHTFUL EVEN IN HER WHIMS.

All for Europe-How Mr. Whitelaw Reld Looks and Dresses-Mrs. William B. As. tor's Reception Room-Happy Students.

The deck of a steamer on sailing day is a gay, bright-colored little world. The going and the staying cluster in asparagus-like compact-ness, communicating their farewells with a curtain of smiles screening the muscularly restrained tears. Here is a society belle swathed in an ulster and with a lace scarf twisted around her neck. She listens nervously to the carefully coined an recoirs of her favored men friends, laughing spasmodically at well-selected compliments and clinging to the hand of her austere mamma. And here is an actor, his clean-shaven face paled from a night of conviviality passed with his well-meaning friends. who are here in force with hearty hand shakes and the oft-repeated phrase, "Old man, good luck to you!" Then there's the white, fragile girl muffled in woollen garments, saying a pathetic good-by to an artificially gay group. A terrible fatality shines in the girl's eyes. bound for the Rivera with its sapphire skies and warm, golden days, and is wondering if she will ever see New York again. Great flower pieces are lifted over the steamer rail and they send their fragrance over everything. Many persons are rushing about with glaring eyes, trying to make out if their baggage has been brought aboard. Down on the lower deck the steerage passengers are all tangled up and demoralized. The old woman in the frilled cap who is "shtartin' back for the ould dart' for another glimpse of her emeraid home sits upon her rope-bound trunk, cries through her nose and shakes her head in surrow. Soon a gong booms through the ship and some one shouts. "All ashore that are going!" Now the tears are restrained and a wild hubbub ensues as the friends rush ashore. The big black ship backs and swings into the channel, and for a few moments the neighborhood is white with fluttering handkerchiefs. Then the dinga-ling of a bell comes over the water to the wistful gazers, and some of them linger and watch the huge bulk gather headway and move away, away, down, down-gone.

One of the departures for Europe will be that of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new Minister to France. Most readers have seen Mr. Reid in some sort of portraiture. If not in the original, but it is new to depict him as observed socially by a woman. It is her idea that he has been so grossly misrepresented by our comic papers that it would be difficult for the usual citizen to recognize him in the person of a very refined and well-formed gentleman at a reception. Mr. Reid's appearance is essentially that of a man of reflection and studiousness. His eyes are peculiarly expressive and thoughtful. His face is entirely out of the regular run, bearing a distinct individuality in its formation and In a distinct individuality in its formation and lines. His forehead is very high, and his hair falls wavily somewhat more over the neck and ears than is conventional at these times. His dark gray moustache droops with poetic effect over a sensitive mouth, and on the rather square chin is a small spot of whisker, such as Henry Watterson wears and Hancock and McClellan wore. In figure Mr. Reid is tail and perhapselender for his ace, but not thin. He would evidently have been a man of powerful physique if his literary life had not tended to weaken such a development. He dresses neatly and appropriately, but with no noticeable consideration for style. His house clothes are usually plain blue broadcloth, with the frock coat cut low, and a waist-coat out likewise, so that a good length of shirt front is visible. On evening occasions, of course, he wears a dress suit. Mr. Reid talks in a soft voice to ladies and with an air that is decidedly charming. He is not especially fluent in conversation, but can say all he desires in words well chosen and expressive. Like most graceful writers his talk scarcely illustrates the line power of expression that his mind is capable of. But his gentle attitude toward a listener is exceptionally winning.

Mrs. William B. Aster's reception room is a

Mrs. William B. Aster's reception room is a snug, small, sumptuous apartment that looks out on Fifth avenue through a single window cased in abony and smothered in hangings of turquoise bine silk and indigo-tinted lace. The wails are hung in turquoise silk, with a decorative dado and a canvas-painted ceiling, and the abony finish of the woodwork is as beautifully polished as a piece of oney. In the centre of the parquetry floor is an odd design of small Porsian rugs, inlaid, as it were, in a field of garnet terry. Previous rugs drape the small divans, and superb specimens of needle painting are shown in the chair coverings. The most attractive article of furniture is a small upright piano of flight mahogany, beautifully embellished with panels of carved silver, symbolic of music and song. Figures of Cupids and busts of children fill the corners of the room with beauty, and as the visitor enters she passes under the glossy green branches of a small paim tree that stands on a pedestal of polished green marble. All the ornaments are of Dreeden china, and the fantastic beauty and prace of the figures, the variety of design and brilliancy of color, produce an effect both novel and agreeable. On the walls hang brackets, baskets, and pockets of the flowery porcelain, and about the mantel cabinet, along the edges of small stands, and fairly crowding the piano shelf are shepherds and shepherdesses, troubadours, peasant girls, and court figures, no two alike, and each outrivailing the others in gayety and color. Another returne of this room is the splendid array of artificial flowers, a variety of decoration, by the way, that Mrs. Astor is very fond of. Viotets, lilies, lines, feverless, hyacinths, buttercups, and a little wilderness of field flowers are knotted together in clustering bouquets and freight the wheelbarrows, vases, and jardinieres of Dresden china, while in slender forms of crystal and mannel as of such remarkable composition as to challenge detection in a flower show without the assistance of touch or sme Mrs. William B. Aster's reception room is a

Mrs. W. W. Astor's callers are directed to a Mrs. W. W. Astor's callers are directed to a little Pompaian room linished in black wood and richly hung with crimson, the silk twill covering not only the walls and windows, but panelling the doors and draping furniture, table, and mantel shelf. The color is that warm, blood red that makes a plain face pretty and a pretty face glorious. By means of a large and beautifully embroidered screen the room can be provided with a sourgery and it is here that the levely young mistress sees an intimate friend who has only a moment to stop and a word to say. The fireplace has a delightful projusion of brasess, and among the furniture is a little table at the breather the refreshing cup dsinty chine service, where the refreshing cup of vanilla cocon or sweet choculate is brewed with jewelled fingers and discussed with frag-ments of Four Hundred reputation.

with iewelled fingers and discussed with fragments of Four Hundred reputation.

The Berkeley Lyceum, set so inconsistently
among a lot of stables and tenements on Fortyfourth street, is quite the most luxurious and
sparkling place in the world when the clever
boys from one of the colleges come to town to
show what they can make out of dramatic art.
The Harvard Hasty Pudding Club is so decidedly gifted and onertaining that when it announced the production of a burlesque called
"The Frenk, the Framp, and the Friar." the
Fifth avenue girls ordered new gowns and
hats, and got ready for a genuine racket. The
result of their efforts to form a charming pieture in the theatre was entirely successful.
Such an eestacy of dainty gowns was never
seen before, and such a big bouquet of radiant
faces could not be reproduced on anyother occasion. Nearly every maiden in the audience
had a sweetheart somewhere on the stage, and
they all regarded the performance with a personal fondness and excitability which renderod the scene one of uncessing intensity.

In front of me sat an interesting pair of girls,
each lovely in contrasting ways, and each attired like dreams of pure artistry in delicatetinted gowns that ended some distance below
the short and saucy curls on the back of their
necks. They were discussing their favorite
colleges, and the blend girl was champloning
Yale. She declared that Harvard was all well
enough until Yalo competed with it, and then,
whether in football, base ball, boating, or
theatricals. Tale could easily leave it out of
sight. The brunette hotly denied this as a
malicious slander, and the gentle conflict went
on much to my entertainment. Each girl wore
her favorite's coiers one being decorated with
a bunch of crimson roses, and the other with
deep blue violets.

As the burlesque

sop blue violets.
As the burlesque advanced the argument of
he cirls ceased. The blonds was interested,
nd when she got up on the very edge of her
heals during a song by a very handsome young

student her companion pulled her back, and remarked, sarcastically, that she was showing considerable excitement for one who did not think a Harvard man could be of any consequence. The blonde fell back petulantly and said that she believed the bandsome young fellow was really from Yale. Our seats were close to the stage, and, strange to tell, the eyes of the blonde girl and those of the fine-looking student on the stage met before the risy was finished, and I suppose there must have been a mutual recognition of interest shown by both, for the blond girl began to bob about in her chair with distinct gies and excitement. The brunche was watching her closely with a cynical gaze. Just as the curtain fell on one of the acts the young man looked down into the eyes of the blonde with a most expressive display of admiration, and then he was king, in spite of his college and her colors. After the applause by the audience of the finale, the brunctic girl broke two of her reddest roses from her bouguet and passed them without a word to her blushing friend. The latter fastened them under her chin, then turning deflantly to her companion, said:

"Circumstances of which we know nothing doubtless competed him to go to Harvard, but his proper sphere was Yale.

"The proper sphere of the only handsome man on the stage, and I have no doubt the only handsome man in Harvard, 'replied the blonde spitefully.

The war ended right there, and at the final fall of the curtain the brunette was saving that of course I ale was a delightful cellege, while the blonde was acknowledging that she had, no

The war ended right there, and at the final fall of the curtain the brunette was saving that of course Valo was a delightful college, while the blende was acknowledging that she had no doubt that all colleges were delightful, Harvard fully as much so as the others.

WOMEN IN TURKISH BATHS.

Some Go to Grow Pat and Others to Become Lean-Complexions are Benefited and the Health is Better-A Few Go to

These are haloyon days of hygienic enlightenment and physical culture. The "greenery vallery, Grosvenor gatlery" young woman with a bilious complexion and a malarial disposition and indigestible views of life has gone out like the bustle, and in her place has come a vigorous, straight-limbed Hebe with a skin like alabaster and checks like the heart of a sea shell who walks and rides and rows and runs, plays all manner of games with the abandon of the beautiful Hollenic maidens, fences, and boxes, but most of all she bathes, not in a main half full of toold water for fear of taking cold like an infant in long clothes, but in the public Turkish baths, like her big brother, with all the happy zest of the Eastern maidens. o whom the bath day is a great holiday, and the ceremony itself a part of their religion.

Fifteen years ago a woman could scarce be hired to avail herself of the delights of the baths, but within the past five years this practice has grown in popularity with astonishing rapidity, and last year the number of women bathers was double that of the year before, and the increase was greatly in advance of that in the number of men bathers. There are now five baths open to women in New York and four in Brooklyn, and they are always crowded with fair bathers, who seek the baths to drown their woes and melt off their flesh, to clear up their complexions and life's perplexities as well, and to enjoy the delitious languid luxury of being petted and patted into comfort by soft-handed, gentle nurses, and then tucked up in biankets to dream away the minutes in ome delightful Lotus land, peopled only with

the shadows of those they love best. They go in with weary, colorless faces, and they come out with pink cheeks and bright eyes, concluding that, after all, marriage isn't a failure and life is worth living.

The most regular frequenters of the bath are actresses, for not only is beauty their most valuable stock in trade, but health, upon which they understand so well that their fairness depends, is greatly benefited by the baths, which supply in effect the exercise they require, and seem to find little time, opportunity, or inclination to take and help to keep in check the superabundance of flesh which their manner of living entails upon them.

The fleshy women come next in the category,

we exceed those who baths for the error of extinal diseases, for which the baths are definitionally amount a way in the anti-electron of the control of the

ing among the tenets of their creed. Certain it is that many a dainty lady who carefully withdraws, her perfumed garments from contact with the soiled clothing of the laboring man she encounters in a car or stage is less clean in her body than the man she shous if he takes or dinary care of himself, for pure cleanliness of body can be only brought about by perspiration, which alone can carry away certain impurities of the body which no amount of ordinary bathing can dispossess. The Turkish bath supplies that which the labor of the workingman causes him to experience every day—the profuse persuiration which the inactive woman never exercises enough to bring about. One of the greatest incentives foward bathing to women is the firm white flesh, like velvate to the touch, and the never-failing health and vigor of the attendants, some of whom have been in the baths constantly for ten, fifteen, and eighteen years, and never have any infimities of the fiesh. They wear very little clothing, a gathered skirt of scarles cotton with a roll baby walst at Miller's baths, a thin plaided dress of the same kind in the Clinton street baths in Brooklyn, and a classic arrangement of white cotton, like a Doric chiton, fastening on one shoulder and draping low under the arm of the other, falling thence to the knee, in the Hofman House. With nice instinct born of long experience with women, at the Clinton street baths, which have already been enlarged twice since their opening ten years, ago, they are building dressing rooms of different sizes to accommedate parties of ladies ranging from two to eight or ten, where they can lie and chatter after the bath in lazy delight, bracing themselves un with rolls and chocolate or "wee nippers" of brandy or wine, as they feel disposed. It is a lamentable fact that the rule regulating the number of glasses of wine to two at the Hofman House has to be very rigorously carried out, though the savants of the bath argus that no stimulant should be taken, for the bath itself ought to be, it properly

TOO MANY GIRLS LOVE IT.

Fashion Approves of Candy, but Winks Sadly at Chewing Gum.

Candy is the great American delicacy. No uncheon, tea or dinner is quite complete without some confection or candied fruit, and even breakfasts, when given to a party, are supplemental by dainty bonbons, the color of the flowers and favors.

So general has the habit become of devouring candy at the theatre or opera that the jeweller's skill is brought to bear in designing the daintlest gold and silver receptacles in which to carry it. Dentists have repudiated to a certain extent the idea that sweets are hurtful to the teach, and physicians have announced that pure sweets are wholesome and often needful to the system. Manufacturers have elevated their industry into an art, and eater to the delicate, fastidious taste of the epicure in candies, and it a statue should be erected of the typical American girl—the graceful, charming, proud-faced American beauty—instead of the distail of our grandmothers there would be carried in her hand a box of bonbons or chocolate. If a girl or woman goes shopping she is almost sure to include among her purchases a box of caramels, and though she will order everything else sent to her residence, even though it be no more burdensome than a spool of silk or a package of hairpins, she will carry the caramels in her own hands. A really swell girl would as soon think of going to the play without her gloves as without her bonbonnière, and the really elegant young man knows that it is the correct and proper caper to take his charmer candy instead of flowers for the theatre. Many persons buy candy for Sunday on Saturday night as regularly as they market for their Sunday dinner, and ladies take candy to their children in much the same spirit as men take their little boys to the circus.

A box of candy is one of the most delightful of gifts. It means much or nothing, as you will. It cannot be accepted as significant of undying affection, and is not so sentimental a souvenir as flowers, yet it delights the heart of

undying affection, and is not so sentimental a souvenir as flowers, yet it delights the heart of the sweet girl every time. One special advantage is that it is sure to be decoured, and cannot be saved to show to the other follow after she is married.

There are tashions in candies as in bonnets, and the first thing a girl does after she receives a supply from an admirer is to gauge his affection by the name of the manufacturer of her sweets, and a box of buttercups from the fashionable place is dearer to her than the richest bonbons and nougat or leven candled violete or crystallized rose leaves from a store on the wrong avenue. Fashions change, too, in the kinds of candy eaten, of which the gradual decline in the consumption of caramels is an instance. A few years ago a girl carried boxes of caramels to school and on the cars, to church, and to bed, if she were going to lie awake and talk with her best friend a while before she went to sleen. Now you rarely hear an order for a box of caramels, and this is not because caramels, are not being made as tootheome, but because to the palate of the girl consumer they have lost their savor. In England people are just finding out how delicious they are, and Mr. Muney is making in one of his many factories in London 800 pounds of them a day, and keeps scores of children constantly embloyed in wrapping them up in the little squares of paper in which they are soid. Caramels are said to be strictly an American specialty, and their popularity in England is largely due to the ubliquitous automatic box. through whose agency 23,000 gross packages of caramels were soid that year. agency 23,000 gross packages of caramels were sold last year.

The kind of confectionery that has the larg-

agency 23,000 gross packages of caramels were sold last year.

The kind of confectionery that has the largest sale at present in America is checolate in its various forms, for, in addition to its being so general a favorite with ladies, it is made with little or no sugar, and forms a harmiess and wholesome candy for children.

Bonbons rank next in popularity, judging from their immense sale, and then the line candies that can be carried in bonbonnières with nought and buttercaps have largest sales. Candied flowers are beautiful to look at and esthetic to consume, but they are very expensive, and not really emjoyed by many people.

About ten or twelve years ago a little candy store was opened on a west side avenue, where one man and a boy made the candy in the back of the store that was sold over the counter in the other end of the establishment. One of the proprietors conceived the idea of pulling candy in the window, according to a practice that is very popular now, but had not then been established. The man who made the candy refused to work in the window; accordingly the inventive proprietor. Mr. Huyler, took off his coat and did it himself for a month. Now the same firm, with the addition of one more stockholder, have filteen stores In different cities and summer resorts, employ between 400 and 500 mon and women in the manufacture only of the candy they sell, and make from 800 to 1,000 tons of candy a year. In the factory at Irving place and Mineteenth street every ingredient which enters into the composition of eardy is received in its natural state and converted into the desired form.

Cocoa beans come in bales, and are cleaned, burned, and ground in the factory. The frietion of the role rs in grinding melts the old in the cocca, and it comes from the mill in a molten mass, to be pressed in cloth sacks, and alter the oil is expressed the occas is reground. So lowly as to produce no friction, into breakfast occoa. All kinds of fruits are received and converted by special processes into flavors lor candies.

after the oil is expressed the core at sacks, and after the oil is expressed the core at strength and so slowly as to produce no friction, into breakfast corea. All kinds of truits are received and converted by special processes into flavors for candies. Seven mee and women are employed in cracking and sorting English walnuts alone, and when all the naterial is propared it is sent to the upper floors and cooked in great copier kettles, combined according to various hystic formulas, to the required degree. Of consistency, and manimulated by skilled hands into a thousand different forms.

One bright, prefty girl, with a long, sharp knife, sit, at a indicatory to the sharp knife chatters up and down with indescribative vicetity, but she has never yet cut the tips of her fingers, though the knife, just slides past them by a hair's breadth of space. A man is kneading and rolling a mass of thirty or forty pounds of pinth paste as a housewife kneads dough. He spreads it out in heavy square sheets and another man throws a sticky substaine out a little and then folds the pink candy over it like paper round a parcel. He insters the ends and then pulls it out in a long rope. The other man enthers it, shuts it into a machine, and it comes out pink buttercups a little more than a half an inch square, with a fruit centre as evenly covered with pink as if each one bud been made separately by exact measurement.

At another table workmen are decorating Easter eags. They have only a little cone filled with melted sugar to fashion cheenus heads and wings, doves, and angels, and all manner of Easter symbols. The man drops the matted sugar in a little banch, touches it twice for eyes and ence for a mouth, and the face is made; another stight, quick motion of the wrist and a wing spreads against the dark brown surface of the eag, then mother, and in these or four seconds the work is complete. One man is making in this way the pictures of Easter and male is making in this way the pictures of Easter.

wing spreads against the dark brown surface of the egg, then modler, and in three or four seconds the work is complete. One man is making in this way the pictures of Barnum and Bailer, with a procession of their animals all around the egg, and another has wrought a design of Buffale Bill slaving a bison, the design wrought in colors, but all with the little cone and the melted sugar.

In another corner a brown-eyed girl was making up pieces of cork and extend butting role into the most delictous-looking boxes of chocolate for April fools day, and another one was dipping almond shells studied with editon into a decleous crange mixture with a little twisted wire.

Very few of the girls employed laste of the eastly after they have been working a few days. Asy tew of the girls employed tasts of the candy after they have been working a few days. If they cat any after that they ext a lot the curerintendent says. One old lady nearly 70 years old nibbles at nuts all day long for six days in the week and is never all. One of the most "atcreating processes is that of making sugar, "through The nuts are

carefully looked over and every imperfect one discarded; then they are thrown into a huge copper kettle, which is hung sideways in a frame of from, and continually revolves slowly over a gentle heat. Syrup is poured over the nuts, which, in the turning of the kettle, forms a smooth coating of white over them. When it is cooked more syrup is poured on, and this is repeated until the thick white coating is formed, and the candy is finished at the end of two days. Formerly four days were required to make this kind of candy.

Deep in the cellar of the factory is an artesian wells, whose cold waters are conducted under the large cooling slabs of marble upon which the melted candy is poured. All the imperfect candles and broken pieces are tossed in a basket and sold to stores, where it is melted over and made into other and cheaper varieties.

Although chewing gum may scarcely be called an article of confectionery, yet it may be called an article of confectionery, yet if may be classed in the same category, and often it supplants in favor the more expensive luxury.

Within the past two years the gum habit has become fixed in certain parts of New York and its vicinity, and handsomely decorated boxes of chewing gum have been piesented to boxes of candy, and almost everywhere—at the rates, in the parks, in the cars, and in the streets—well-dressed yand almost everywhere—at the rates, in the parks, in the cars, and in the streets—well-dressed young women are seen masticating their favorite brand. During the past winter, it is gravely assetted, chewing gum parties were held in many New York parlors; but whether the prize was given to the girl who could chew the largest roll or who could make the greatest number of jaw movements to the minute was not revealed.

While the girls in the candy shops very rarely tasset the sweets they work over, the young women who work in the gum factories seem to chew increased. First, and covering four lots editice, six stories high, and covering four lots editice, six stories high, and cove

women who work in the gum factories seem to chew incessantly from January to December. Within a lew minutes' waik of the bridge in Sands street. Brooklyn, there is a fine bridge in Sands street. Brooklyn, there is a fine brick editice, six stories high, and covering four lots of ground. In this structure several hundred young women chew gum all day while they wrap it in tissue paper or pack it in dainty boxes for general use. In the rear a largo number of porters and packers of larger boxes work their paws while they energetically nail cases and haul them to the trucks. Mr. Thomas Adams, Jr., of the firm of Adams & Sens answered the reporter's questions with reference to the chewing gum industry. To the query as to whether gum chewing was injurious he proudly nointed to his own bandsome self and answered: "I have chewed it every day for seventeen years." Mr. Adams is in fine health. In the basement were stacks of bags of raw material, which is the sap of the favorite fruit tree in Mexico knewn as the chico sanote, which is of the cencha family. The crude article is similar in characteristics with that of rubber, and it is prepared by passing through a cleansing and retning process, after which other simple ingredients are added, and it becomes tutti fruit.

Orizinal and novel machinery is employed in

other simple ingredients are added, and it becomes tuiti frutti.

Original and novel machinery is employed in the preparation of the gum, but the most interesting spectacle may be seen in the large room on the second floor, where, seated at long rows of tables, scores of young girls quickly and deftly wrap the gum in tissue paper and pass it to other girls, who put it in boxes. These tuitif frutti maidens earn from \$3 to \$10 a week, according to their speed in wrapping. Almost every one of them was chewing the article in question, and most of them were working their mouths in exact accord with their fingers. article in question, and most of them were working their mouths in exact accord with their fingers.

There are half a dozen establishments in this city for the preparation of spruce gum. The gum is stripped from the trunk of the spruce at certain seasons of the year, and the picking of it forms something of an industry to scores of people in the Adirondack and Maine forests. Gum pickers get lifty cents a pound for the raw material, and after it has been brought to New York the process of preparing it is very simple, for its impurities are easily removed and it is so sensitive to heat and cold that it is readily moulded into sticks of any size.

HELPING POOR WOMEN TO GET PAID.

A Society That Has Prosecuted Eleven Thousand Persons who Tried to Cheut Working Women Out of Their Wages, Some confusion has arisen of late between the two associations known as the "Working Woman's Union" and the "Working Woman's Protective Union," which, though somewhat similar in name, are widely separated in pur-

pose and organization. The former is an assoclation of women in a labor union, and the latter is a union of wealthy and powerful men for the protection of working women from the avarice and greed of their employers, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and managed and controlled by the following officers: Directors-John T. Willets, John Howard Wright, Ben

jamin II, Field, Orlando B. Potter, Wilson M. Powell, David Wolfe Bruce, William L. Jenkins, William Jennings Demorest, John L. Riker, William Schimper, William B. Cresby, Daniel Walford. President, William H. H. Moore. Vice President, J. O. Woods.

Secretary and Attorney, John H. Parsous. Treasurer, M. S. Beach

Superintendent, Mrs. M. J. Creagh. 19 Clinton place. Assistant Superintendent, Miss J. Kemp. Twenty-five years ago there came one day to

the office of a New York newspaper a mechanic with a request to see the editor. His story was of the hardships then being endured by work ing women. "I have advertised a mass meet ing in a hall in the Bowery for these women and I want you to notice it editorially." he said. "We must help them strike for better wages. When the evening came the hall was full of eager, trembling women, who did not know what to do or how to act, until one clear-headprominent men present to preside. mittee was appointed to devise suitable meas-

For many hours at a hotel in the Bowery his committee debated the subject, examining and cross-examining several working women assembled for the purpose, but no conclusion seemed possible until a woman said. Oh, if we could always get paid for our work

we could get along."

Then the committee reported that all the women wanted was "honest pay for honest work," and with this for its motto the society was founded, whose leaders determined that if there was twenty-five cents due a working

voman she should have it if it cost \$100. Working women have no means with which to collect the small debts due them, the society furnishes them the means; they do not know how to go about it, the society tells them how: the lawyer they hire to collect their claims usually demands the amount of them twice over in payment of his services, the society provides one of the most skilful of city lawyers for their counsel and defence. Within the last twenty-five years nearly 12,000 claims have been prosecuted, and more than \$50,000 collected in sunstanging from twenty-five cents to \$500, and employment has been turnished to 50,000 women and girls. Within the last year the work has greatly increased, notwithstanding that the power of the society has become so widely known that collections are made with greater facility and fewer suits. Working women have learned to know and trust their mighty and sympathetic friend, and to understand, though the great emblematical figure of justice is so thoroughly blinded, that she does not always feet the weight of the working women's wrongs in her nicely balanced scales, and though the great tuney world rolls over just counsel and defence. Within the last twentywomen's wrongs in her nicely balanced scales, and though the great thusy worth rolls over just the same if a woman starves making shirts at six cents a piece, and doesn't get her pay at that, and when she is dead her baby is sent up on the is-land with the rest of the panners, that the strong ann of the law will protect her at her need through the power of the Working Women's Protective Union, which realizes that to forestill the need of almostiving is the best and most generous of charities.

In the record of the proceedings of the directors of the Union for 1868 there is written:

Resolved That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to John II. Parsons, Esq., counsellor at law, for legal passed lines gratifously rendered in adding dering the passed of the Counsellor at law, for legal passed in the working women to recover wages unjustly withheld from them.

The same John II. Parsons is with the society

The same John H. Parsons is with the society still. The number of prosecutions have in-croused to 11.000 and the duties of secretary

croused to 11,000 and the duties of secretary are superimposed.

On vednosday afternoon hast he sat in the office of the society, as he has on every other wednesday for twenty-one years, to consider the complaints of the little group of women who wait for his coming. Grave, thoughtful, and silent, he listens as courteously and sympathetically as if it were a procession of princesses roval who file in with their grievances.

Near him the superintendent, Mrs. Creagh listens, too, as eagerly, sympathetically and

Rear him the superintendent. Mrs. Creagh. Ilstens. too. as cancerly, sympathetically and carefully to every detail, as though each story were not already recorded, with thousands canally as sad, in her tender remembrance.

First there comes to the desk a delicate, pale-faced woman with a baby in her arms, who has been finishing clara boxes for 70 cents a hundred and couldn't collect her money. The baby cried and fretted in a wear-some way, and she stood through most of the interview, feebly hashing him.

"Why do you make boxes at such starvation prices?" asked the superintendent as the woman walked up and down with the heavy baby on her shoulder.

"Oh, you know, my husband can't always get work, and there's the baby—and we must live." and the toars fell on the baby's cloak.

Then a brisk young woman hurried to the lawer with a peculiar claim. It seems that the publishers of a newepaper had made a contract with lier to obtain for them alvertisements. For which she was to receive 25 percent, of the value. She obtained a \$100 "ad" of a popular hotel, but hefore its insertion one of the proprietors of the paper having left an unpaid bill there the money for the advertisement was refused until the debt was cancelled. Whereupen the young woman's pay was re-

fused also, because the proprietors had not received theirs. iused also, because the proprietors had not received theirs.

"I don't know as there's any use troubling you." said the girl. "for he is a bad man and will do all he can to make you trouble." "Most of them are hard to deal with. "said the lawyer," until they set acquainted with our methods." He made a note of the case.

Then a neatly diessed young woman told her story with charming directness for a woman. She was a planist, whose claim was against a dancing master for whom she had played. "He says he is poor and cannot pay it," interposed the superintendent, reading from a letter.

"He has a large class in Orange of paying pupils," answered the girl, producing her proof of the same.

"Has he a wife?" queried the lawyer.

pupils," answered the girl, producing her proof of the same.

"Has he a wife?" queried the lawyer.

"Yes, but he doesn't live with her.

"That ought to make it easy for him. I think we can collect it," and the girl tripped out in her preity dress and with glossy hair twisted up smoothly under a tight little cap.

Next a little actress came fluttering in all in a terra-cotta wing and plum-colored gown and cap, who gave her name as "Marguerite Good of the second of the second of the superior with an accent on the u, and presented her claim against a theatrical manager.

To the question: "Has he a wife?" she answered. Yes, a very nice one, who takes care of him, and has for years.

Then a respectable elderly woman, very neatly dressed and looking quite a lady, entered the room.

"What is your trouble?" said the lawyer.

Then a respectable citlerity woman, very neatly dressed and looking quite a lady, entered the room.

"What is your trouble?" said the lawyer.

"My trouble is that I cannot get my pay. My price for nursing is \$12 a week, but to please a lady who had a fever I nursed her ten weeks for \$6 a week, and she only paid me \$25." The same careful questioning, and the poor woman when asked where she lived at the end was so fightened and nervous site couldn't tell, but appealed to the superintendent mutely for aid. Not so the white-haired daughter of Erin who followed, and leaned swer the table and gesticulated as she recited her wrongs.

Next two women who had purchased an outfit for making sleeve supporters at an expense of \$1.50 or \$2 with the promise of steady employment in the manulacture of these articles. The woman who said them proved to be a swindler who had no right to make the articles, as they are reatented, and didn't intend to make them if she could.

And so they came and went, the largest claim during the alternoon being \$20 and the smallest \$4 cents, which represented the week's carnings of a little straw sower reare more than a child in years.

Men who are not married and are carning wages are very summarily called to account by atteching their wages and a man and a no be

Men who are not married and are earning wages are very summarily called to account by attaching their wages, and a man can also be imprisoned in Ludiow street pall for debt, and many a fine gentleman who owes some insignificant debt is confronted with the necessity of paying it or hiding his glories behind the gratings. But women cannot be imprisoned or their wages attached, which while it is a wise provision in some cases, materially lessens the power of the society in others. A fassidonable dressmaker intrenches herself behind this privilege of women and grows rich by deirauding her workwomen. Seven complaints stand against her, but, though she lives in a large and elegant house and does a flourishing basiness, nothing can be collected of her because she keeps her property out of her hands.

In a recent report the Union quotes the fol-

cent report the Union quotes the folfollowing case: CONFLAINT NO. 11.490. AMOUNT, EG.

CONTIANT NO. 11.490. AMOUST, \$9. Bridge Kellare is a pale farced little woman, the onlidenendence of a husband in the last stages of communition, as well as of two small children. Andrew Brie employed her to assist his write in cleaning and wantin, Sin worked einven days, and claiment the small sume six dollars therefor in vain. The result of her appet for assistance to the officers of the Working Women Frotective Linon was an appointment for the triat her claim before Judge Steckier. The report of the triat appeared in one of the hewapapers of the day it those words:

here words:

With two little hands clinging to the edge of the desk, with two little bands clinging to the edge of the desk, with reached the level of her diners, a little giff yesterday gazed into the pitying face of Judge Steckier in his court. Thus had her sobs, she said: "Please, Mr. Judge, mamma

the pitying laces a seasait. "Please, Mr. Judge, mamma ing back her webs, she said." Please, Mr. Judge, mamma cannot come here to day.

The Judge inquired the reason, and then the child's lips began to quiver again, and the tears rolled down her cheeks as site said. "Mamma can't come because paps died Faturday, and she must stay home to-day." Is your father buried yet." Inquired the Judge. "No, sit." replied the little girl. "The funeral may take place this afternoon."

"Has your mamma any money in the house." "No, sit, don't think she has," replied the child; but some friends are trying to raise enough money to bury paps.

The Judge and the lawyers were all astonished at the simple statement of the little child, and immediately a collection was taken up, at he suggestion of the Coort, collection was taken up, at he suggestion of the Coort, Into Junge and the saw jerk were an astonished at simple statement of the little child, and immediately collection was taken up, at the suggestion of the Cor for the bereaved family. Judge Steckler started fund, and all the lawyers present courtburied, and a few minutes over \$15 was objected for the chil mother. The money was placed in the hands of this girk who ran home total her mother of the i-for with child, who was poorly but neatly clad had ap d in court in behalf of her mother, who had

froight a suit to recover a sum of money due for worl hat she had done. The child told the Judge her mother rould like to have the case put down for some other lay. The request was granted. Gludgment obtains and money paid)

and money paid)

This society is supported by voluntary contributions, and its officers and directors cheeriffly give not only their services without reward, but contribute liberally from their own pockets to the expenses of the war it wages so continuously against oppression. It has been said that its great usefulness was comprised in the fact of its existence, for each of its thousands of prosecutions is a warning heeded by thousands of would-be swindlers of women.

FASHION A HARD MISTRESS.

You Must Always be Learning New Parts Like the Actresses on the Stage. "You may think it an easy thing to be fashionable girl." commented one of them recently, "but I can assure you it is a greatness which has its penalties. Fashion is inexora-

ble and omnipresent. There is a rule for almost every moment of existence à la mode. "Take the afternoon drive, for instance. The fashionable girl conforms constantly to acpusiness of the meeting was discussed a com- | ken her position and adjusted her tollet with great care, she tilts her parasol at the proper angle and is driven off. This attitude of

angles and is driver out to the disturbed. It is not good form to turn your head or look about you en route. A rule way dashing by your carriage would hardly ustily a look behind. Stilly stolid is the watchword of polite society on wheels, and the fashionable coachman ably aids and abets his mistress to preserve the correct termeanor. When she has driven choich a touch of her carriage bell signifies her desire to return, whereupon the statue on the box holds his whip straight up like a muster and wheels his horses about, levelling the lash again when they are headed homeward.

"And of course there is a fashionable way to leave the carriage. You must never lean forward gettim; your head out first. The properly trained woman retains her seat till one loot is above the carriage step, then, slightly rising, sinks her weight upon it and gildes easily and gracefully to the curb.

"And besides the lixed laws," went on the tailor made, "there are a thousand and one little ways to do things, from thrusting your gloves into your glass at dinner when you don't want wine to using your longuite with just the proper ease when you are not a bit nearsighted, which change constantly. The fashionable walk is different every season. I can tell in a moment just how much a girl is in the swim by watching her gait. You remember the Alexandra limp of a lew seasons ago? I was not out then, but I know my elder sister had one of her boot heels made considerably higher than the other to give her the proper loon as she stepped. There is a varying and distinct fashionable injonation to your voice, the way you carry your muff, your parasol, or your umbrelia, the tilt of the head in recognizing an acquaintance—why. I believe there is a fashionable way to siece.

"You would be surprised, too, at the open and content the lare of the slightly flowing sleeve." Just now is the swell way to hold your hands while talking the tips of the tapering fingers under the lace of the slightly flowing sleeve. "Just now is the swell way to hold your hands whi

LOVE AND LAW.

A Chase After His Sweetheart. From the Cipbe Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 3.—An unusually interesting case came up in the District Court yesterday. P. A. Shilling of Phillipsburg alleges that Anna P. Connolly is restrained of her liberty and is unlawfully imprisoned at Mount St. Mary's Academy by the Mother Su-

perior in charge. He further represented that he and Miss Connolly were engaged to be married, after a courtship of about one year, and that they were now desirous of wedding, but were prevented because of the restraint of Miss Connolly, which, according to the belief of the politioner, emanated from the orders of the father to the Mother Surerior of the academy, where she was taken soon after her ewagement to be married, and has been kept since to provent her fulfilling the engagement. The petition alleges that this restraint is illegal and unautherized, because Miss Connolly has long since become of lawful age, to wit. Is years, in 1887, and desirted liberation. Therefore, the petition prayed for a writ of habeas corpus, and that Miss Connolly be set free.

The writ was issued yesterday, and Misa Connelly as secombanied in court this merning by Sister Columbia. Treasurer of Mount St. Marry, who stated that she was holding the girl under instructions of her father, who confided her to her care. Mr. Shilling, who is a young cattle desire of Mountana, appeared in company with his alterney, Mr. Starr, and the evidence on both sides was heard. Miss Connolly, when put on the witness stand, said she was of age, being over 18 years, and that she evidence on both sides was heard. Miss Connolly, when put on the witness stand, said she was of age, being over 18 years, and that she is now staying at the reademy of her own will and volition, and that she does not now desire to leave that institution in order to consummate her marriage with Mr. Shilling. This sottled the matter in short order, and the Court gave the order that the writ be quashed and the petition dismissed at the cost of Shilling.

The latter is registered at the Continental Hotel. He has in his possession a number of leurers of late date purporting to be from Miss Connolly, in which she expressed the deepest regard and love for him, Miss Connolly stather lives in Montana, near Phillipsburg, and it was to keep his daughter from marrying shilling that she w

NOVEL MOVEMENTS OF WOMEN.

World. The women newspaper writers of New York are planning to organize a Women's Press Association, Mrs.

roly is talked of for President. Croly is talked of for Fresident.

It is estimated that three-fourths of the women of letsure in New York and Brooklyn are interested in mind. cure, Christian science, or faith healing. The number of tenchers in both cities is phen menally large, and all have full classes. The pupils are invariably women, while the teachers are both men and women. The popularity of the mind cure is amazing to those who are outsiders and not a quainted with the subject.

Helen Chalmers, the daughter of the noted Scotch di-rine, lives in Edinburgh, in one of the lowest sections of he city. Her home consists of a few rooms in an alley. The drunkengess poverty, and suffering of men and women distress her, but sho is constantly with the fallen. Every night she goes out into the lanes of the city with her lantern to light her way before her, and the never returns to her quarters without one or more girls or somen she has taken from the street. These people ove her, and she is never molested or insulted, The temperance women have a committee, the busi

ness of which is to watch opportunities. This committee has found one in the coming Paris Exposiand has sent \$6,000 worth of temperance literature to be exhibited there.
The Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

has come to stay, and the generosity of Mr. S. R. Chit-tenden has made it possible for it to have a handsome building at Schermerhorn street and Third avenum in which to do its work. The association has been needed in the City of Churches, and women of all religious opinions are anxious to work with it and for it. The rooms of the society are now in the Johnson building, at Fulton and Flatbush avenues. Miss Kate lithard of Brooklyn has been giving two

courses of essays on English poetry this season, one in New York and one in Brooklyn, and large numbers of women have attended her morning lectures. Miss Hillard is a niece of A. A. Low, and was for a number of years the President of the Brooklyn Women's Club. Af-ter a stay in Europe she has returned to New York. The Rev. Amanda Pers has been appointed a delegate from the Universal Peace Union to the World's Peace Congress to be held in Paris the first five days in June.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is distrib-The Women's Christian Temperance Union is distrib-ning throughout this country thousands of Frances Power Cobbe s leaflets on the subjects of anti-vivisection

and mercy to animals.

An International Women's Suffrage Congress is to meet in Paris in the summer, and the Municipal Council has voted 300 (rames toward the expenses. Susan Anthony and Mrs. Cady Stanton will represent the wo nen of the United States.

Women are at last permitted to practise medicine in

Canada, and the first to receive a license is Miss Mitchell of Kingston, a graduate of Queen's University. The Illinois Women's Press Association has waxed so agroup that it is to build a house in Chicago, a feature of which will be a lecture room to seat 200 person.

The Union Signat of Chicago is reprinting as something new Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's easay on

"Chivalry," which appeared in her book, "George Eliot and Other Essaya," three years ago. There are 213 ctubs of women in the city of New brieans alone devoted to the study of political economy. The women of several Southern cities are busy studying 500 large clubs of women devoted to political economy. and New York and Brooklyn women have listened to hundreds of lectures on the subject this season.

Brooklyn women are wondering if annexation of their

Legislature to act voluntarily, and have belieged the tiovernor with petitions and visits.

Niss Frances E. Willard has gone South, where she will attend the annual conventions of the Women's Christian Temperance Union societies and visit the lead-ing Southern cities. She will return to Chicago in May. The New York League of Univarian Women have pledged themselves to raise \$15,000 for the purpose of securing a permanent Church Home for the youngest of the Unitarian societies that at Harlem. The league has issued a "brick subscription card," which has been the league, the amount to be raised in it will be \$14.000, and it is thought that another \$1.000 will be contributed

Special 500 Miles and Catch It. From the San Prancisco Chronicle.

Front is Son Prancisco Caronicic.

Among the arrivals by the Golden Gate special who walked into the Palace Hotel lobusy about 10 o'clock hast night were A. J. H. Carbin of London and Loring Bushiy of Foochow, China These are the two Englishmen who chartered a special train at Omnha on Wednesday afternoon to each the Golden Gate special, which was live hours ahead of them. The chartered train had the right of way, and everything possible was done to facilitate the passage of the speady travellers. The Golden Gate, which awaited the special, was caucht at theyenne at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. The 500-mile run was made in very good time, and the record would have been broken but for the heary wind which blew against the Englishmen's train, several miles were made in less than fifty-five sevends. The Englishmen wanted to catch the Arabic, which sails for China this afternoon. The little run cost them \$500, but they did not seem to mind it as they leisurely signed their names on the Palace register. "Carbill" seems quite an appropriate name for such a trip.

HARK! HARK! HARK!

WATCH DOGS.

Some Bark In Season, Some Out of Season, and Some Don't Bark At All. A little yellow and white cur, with one car expectantly cocked and the other depender drooping, strayed into the store of a dog fancier on Sixth avenue a few days ago and looked appealingly around, as though he wanted company of a loss aggressive kind than he had met on the streets. The owner of the establishment was about to drive him out when a mid-

"Have you a good watch dog?" she asked "We have moved to a country place, and I in afraid, as the weather grows warm, we shall be

dle-agod lady entered.

troubled with tramps."

The fancier pointed at the homeless cut. "There," he said, "is a dog that I can recom-mend. He can hear a tootstep a mile away at night, and if he does not arouse everybody in the house, and all over the neighborhood for that matter, the moment he is disturbed they must be very sound sleepers in your locality." The lady looked dubiously at the dog. The dog gently vibrated his unabbreviated tail and

appealingly watched the lady. "He doesn't seem to be very highly bred." said the visitor at last; and the dog's tall drooped, as though he knew his own demerits, but was disappointed to find that anybody else had noticed them.

"He is not, ma'am." said the candid dealer. "He is an animal of no recognized breeding. Indeed, some good judges might call him a cur; but for the purpose for which you want him he will be none the worse on that account. You require a barker, ma'am, not a biter; and You require a barker, malam, not a blier; and if that don can't bark on an emergency why i don't know my business, that's all.

"But I am not looking for a cur, snapped the lady, "It I was I should not come to you. I could get all I wanted to nothing.

"You can have this one for nothing, malam," said the liberal dealer. "And if he does not suit you I shall not ask you to bring him back, Just leave the bosement door open and set the bouse cat at him. I'll warrant you'll see him no more."

house cat at him. I'll warrant you'll see him no more.

The lady was offended. She picked up her reticule, which she had deposited on a char, and haughtly swept out of the store. The dealer politely held the door open and allowed the varrant yellow and white cur to follow her, lie watched them until lies disappeared in the crowd. Then he turned to the reporter, who had silently witnessed the interview.

"She would have given me \$5 for that dog" he said, "If I had told her he was well bred she is one of many pecule who fancy that the watch dog is of a peculiar species. Of course anybody who has the slightest practical knowledge of dogs is aware that they are all watch, edge of dogs is aware that they are all watch, edge of dogs is aware that they are all watch, edge of dogs is aware that they are all watch. anybody who has the slightest practical know, educ of dozs is aware that they are all water, ers. They are the lightest of all sectors and are very vigilant, and quick to detect a strange footstep in or near the house. The one difference in their mode of watching lies in their action after they are aroused. The common ear, such as the one who has just rope out with the lady, is by far the most watchful but he will bark furiously at anything; and it is not the oleasantest thing immainable to have the house disturbed every time a belated man passes it in the night. But the barking dog is the one that most women want. The have a horror of an animal that bites, and only desire to be notified when a robler is abant to enter or has already extered the house. Then they can put their heads under the bedicting and pray that the burglar may be satisfied with stealing everything he can find outside of their door, and go away without entering their apartment. Of course this end might be archieved with much greater personal comfort in the abscace of the dog, when they could sleen through the damer, instead of Ising paralyzed with terror; but they can't realigs that, and always value a doer in proportion to the noise he makes.

The their levels are a capital watch dog. He never barks, because he teels that he can deal mindled with any burglar; and in his cases

that, and always value a dor in proportion to the noise he makes.

"The built terrifor is a capital watch dog. He never barks, because he tools that he can deal maided with any burgiar; and in flue cases out of ten he is right. It is all tooth with him, and a robber rarely knows that he is present until he feels him. But in this line of business he is not a favorite with relined neepie. Tou see, there are no bounds to the ferocity of a built terrier when he is once aroused, and the lifeless body of a robber is an unpleasant thig for the servants to find on a kiftchen floor when they get up in the morning. I once sold a good built terrier to the widow of a clergyman. Sie lived in a lenely nouse in Westchesier county, and before she had owned the dot a week n burglar climbed through the basement window. He saw the terrier is the dining room, and managed to clamber up on the high mantelpiece. It was a bitterly cold night in mid-winter, and he clung there, shivering, for several hours, while the don hungrily ficked his laws underneath. The ladwkept no servant, and when she entered the room in the morning she was at first terribly rightened; but the fellow told her such a pittful story of his sufferings that she was moved to compassion. Nhe gave him \$2 and a good breakfast, and allowed him tog oway. Then she serving the serving have no common ground upon which they can amigably meet.

"I doubt, too, whether built terriors, faithful brave, strong, and watchiul as they are, have very much intelligence. Certainly they have not as much as the Scotch or the old-fashioned Skye; I mean the big silky haired Skye, from which the delicate ittile thing, like a miniature portrait of his ancestors, has been bred for a mity's lap dog. A prominent lawyer of New Haven bought a fine bull terrier from me about a year ago. On the second night after the dog had been in his nossession the gentleman was a guest at a supper party, and cid not reach home until the small hours of the morning.

city to New York would affect one village custom which

city to New York would affect on a village cancion which still continues in vogue among many economical house heepers, that of carpet heating in back yards. The Women't Pribanc's publishing articles on "Woman and Marriage," and urging women to investigate the laws of cheir States or Territories relaining to marriage and divorce. The different States have different laws, and the majority of them are said to be harder on the weaker than the sitonger sex. In New York State there is one cause only for absolute divorce. The women reformers deny that this is humans or wise, and they are serifung to have the law amended so as to include effences not now recognized by the court, and, further, to give women the right to their children. The women of Topeka, Kansas, stood in line for several bours willing their turn to recister for the spring elections held law week. It was lake in the evening before the registry clerks concluded their severe labors, the fact that every eligible woman in the city intended or register caused the ment to turn out in greater names. The Souths waking up to the needs of the times. A eman in Arkarnasa has been licensed to preach in the estimate of women to wote. The Souths waking up to the needs of the times. A eman in Arkarnasa has been long and the series of women to wote. The Kontha This is the first instancer or ried, and, despite the boasted sherality of the North-zers is not one licensed woman preacher in the M. Surch North. This Miss E. H. Delavan Middentown rings, Vermion. She has been doing acceptable work ring speaked the ment of the most of the work of the reduced to reduce a member of the most of the work of the reduced to reduce the delay of the reduced to reduce the delay of the reduced to the series of the control of the reduced to reduce the delay of the reduced to reduce the reduced to the reduced to the reduced to the reduced to reduce the reduced to the reduced to the reduced to reduce the reduced to the reduced to the reduced to reduce the reduced to reduce the reduced to th

Chief Justice Park of Connecticut Beats the Record for Rapid Work.

NORWICH, April 13. Chief Justice John D. Park, whose home is in this city, is the kindest Judge in Connecticut to divorce petitioners. Married couples who wish to cut the tie that galls them frequently wait over two or three terms of court in order to catch the Chief Justice on the bench and fill his willing ear with their woes. The Judge is tall, portly, dark whiskered, venerable looking, with a dark kindly eye. It breaks him up to hear a tale of domestic infelicity, and he has often said that by the women who are friendly to this project and to the league. Mrs. Charles T. Callin of Brooklyn is Treas surer of the league building fund.

kindly eye. It breaks him up to hear a tale of domestic infelicity, and he has often said that he sees he good reason why people who detest each other should be compelled to live under the same roof and keep on quarrelling.

The Chief Justice grants pretty nearly every divorce petition that is brought before him for treatment. One day, about twelve years ago no divorced nine unhappy couples in these hours, but last Tuesday forenced with this list of matrimonial knots united.

James Jamiels, Lyme, from Lucy E. Jamiels, grounds of complaint ossertion, Whilam H. Saiter, New London, from May Sinter, grounds, adultery, Frasi Blundey, Voluntows, from Julia M. Handley, Steiniston, grounds, advisery, Frasi Blundey, Voluntows, from Julia M. Handley, Steiniston, grounds, advisery, Frasi Blundey, Voluntows, from Julia M. Handley, Steiniston, grounds, advisery, Frasi Blundey, Voluntows, from Julia M. Handley, Steiniston, Grounds, and James J. Hoberts, Lyme, from Julia M. Holley, Steiniston, Grounds, advisery, Frasi Blundey, Voluntows, Frasi Blundey, Voluntows, Grounds, advisery, Edward Howard, Niews, Frankley, Lawrence, See M. Bemont, Service, advisery, Jame C. Mathewson Lyndon, from Kerel M. Mathewson, Cybridge, Mass, grounds, grounds, grounds, duditery, Elia S. Gray, New Lendon, Fran M. Blund, Gray, Intemperance and criedly. Elia S. Gray, New Lendon, Fran M. Steinis, Grounds, grounds, Gray, Intemperance and criedly. Elia S. Gray, See Lendon from Milland Gray, Intemperance and Criedly. Elia S. Gray See Medican Fran M. Steinis, Grounds, Grounds,

None of the petitions were contested and the divorce mili ran easily.

"H'm!" said the Chief Justice, as he cut the final knot and gazed beamingly over the court room, "is that all? Then Mr. Sheriff. you may adjourn court."